

# THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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## IN WASHINGTON.

The Venezuelan Commission was organized and Justice Brewer elected president.

President Cleveland, on January 4, signed the proclamation making Utah a state.

The house subcommittee on appropriations in charge of the pension bill have finished their measure. It calls for \$187,000,000 for next year's pensions.

Senator Cookrell of Missouri was a visitor at the post office department in regard to the contest for the post office at California, Mo. There is, however, no disposition on the part of the president or postmaster general to take up at this time any minor post office appointments, and not only have all those incumbent postmasters, whose terms of office expired during December last been allowed to maintain possession of their offices but there seems little prospect that the postmasters whose terms are daily expiring will be any more hastily removed.

The senate heard a stirring debate January 3, the bond question being the main theme. Mr. Sherman's speech, which had been anticipated with much interest for some time, initiated the financial discussion. He said the present demand for gold was caused by a deficiency in the revenue and denounced the retirement of greenbacks. This, however, was merely a prelude to an unexpected financial controversy, vigorous and personal in character. Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, sought to obtain an immediate vote on his resolution desiring that all bond issues be advertised and the bonds offered to the public. Mr. Hill attempted to have the resolution referred to committee, but, on a roll-call, the vote was overwhelming in favor of proceeding with the question. Only six negative votes were cast, viz.: Chilton, Caffery, Hill, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Murphy and Brice.

Mr. Hill spoke vigorously against the resolution. He asserted that Mr. Sherman, when secretary of the treasury, had made bond contracts with New York syndicates similar to the one now assailed. This brought on a sharp personal debate, in which Mr. Hill, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Teller and others participated.

During the day Mr. Morrill, from the finance committee, reported that the tariff and bond bills would be ready on Tuesday, to which day the senate adjourned.

The estimates by states and territories of area, product and value of the principal cereal crops of the United States for 1895, made by the statisticians of the department of agriculture, are given as follows:

Corn—Area, 82,075,830; product, 2,151,189,000; value, \$567,500,000; yield per acre, 26.2 bushels; farm price per bushel, 25.4 cents.

Winter wheat—Area, 22,609,322; product, 261,242,000; yield per acre, 11.55 bushels.

Spring wheat—Area, 11,438,010; product, 205,361,000; yield per acre, 18 bushels. Total wheat area, 34,047,382; product, 467,103,000; value, \$287,989,000; yield per acre, 13.7 bushels; farm price per bushel, 50.0 cents.

Oats—Area, 27,818,400; product, 824,440,000; value, \$169,655,000; yield per acre, 29.6 bushels; farm price per bushel, 19.9 cents.

Rye—Area, 1,800,345; product, 27,210,000; value, \$11,965,000; yield per acre, 14.4 bushels; farm price per bushel, 44 cents.

Barley—Area, 3,299,973; product, 87,078,000; value, \$29,312,000; yield per acre, 26.4; farm price per bushel, 33.7 cents.

Buckwheat—Area, 968,277; product, 15,841,000; value, \$5,935,000; yield per acre, 20.1 bushels; farm price per bushel, 45.2 cents.

Potatoes—Area, 2,954,952; product, 287,237,000; value, \$78,085,000; yield per acre, 100.6 bushels; farm price per bushel, 26.6 cents.

Hay—Area, 44,206,453; product, 47,078,541 tons; value, \$398,186,000; yield per acre, 1.05 tons; farm price per ton, \$3.35.

The total value of all crops mentioned is \$1,477,622,000. Estimating the population of the country at 70,000,000 it represents something over \$21 for every individual added to the wealth of the country by the farming class.

The time in the summer at which the leaves begin to turn is a tolerably sure indication of the soundness of the tree. Some trees will keep their foliage green until September while the leaves of unhealthy trees will begin to show signs of turning brown or yellow in August.

The Chinese have for ages practiced an art of dwarfing trees, so that perfect pines, oaks, apple and cherry trees from 6 inches to 3 feet in height are grown and sold as curiosities. The secret of the process lies in a canning system of root pruning while the tree is practically asleep, being grown in soil which furnishes little sustenance.

## IN WASHINGTON.

Congress has practically suspended business during the holidays and until early in January.

The committee of the senate have passed into the control of the republicans. The change in the political complexion of the committee was effected by the adoption of a resolution organizing the committee as agreed to by the republican and democratic steering committees. The populists, with the exception of Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, declined to vote, and the republicans having a plurality of the senate, were thus enabled to adopt the resolution by a vote of 80 to 28. Mr. Kyle voted with the democrats against the reorganization. A two-hour debate followed the adoption of the resolution, the purpose of which was mainly political. The democrats, under the leadership of Senator Gorman, seconded by Senator Harris, attempted to show that the reorganization was effected by an alliance between the republicans and populists, contending that the silence of the latter, by making possible the reorganization, indicated acquiescence. They also insisted that the republican assumption of control added them with responsibility for legislation. The populists, led by Senator Allen, of Nebraska, and Senator Butler, of North Carolina, denied that they were in any manner responsible for the result. The republicans, under the leadership of Senator Mitchell, chairman of the republican steering committee, and assisted by Senators Hoar, Hale, Allison and Chandler, combated the argument of the democrats by asserting most emphatically that the populists had even refused to make any suggestions as to their committee assignments, and had, as a matter of fact, been left by the reorganization in the positions to which they had been assigned under the democratic control of the senate. The republicans strongly protested also against being held responsible for legislation.

Among the bills and resolutions introduced in the senate were the following:

By Senator Vest: A bill repealing that part of the Wilson tariff act which provides for the rebate of the internal revenue tax on alcohol used in the arts or in medicinal compounds.

By Senator McKim: A bill requiring that 1 per cent. of the salary of all persons employed in the classified railway mail service be withheld to constitute a relief fund.

By Senator Pettigrew: A bill directing the secretary of the treasury to cancel and not release greenbacks hereafter redeemed by him, but to issue silver certificates in their place, the certificates to be redeemed with silver dollars. To meet the demand thus created, the secretary is directed to coin the silver now in the treasury and if the amount is not sufficient for the purpose he is to purchase more silver bullion from time to time.

Among the bills introduced in the house were the following:

By Mr. McKim, of Tennessee: To repeal the law allowing the rebate of the tax on alcohol; also, to repeal the 10 per cent. tax on the circulation of banks other than national banks.

By Mr. Cummings, of New York: Providing that there shall be in the army of the United States ten regiments of artillery of twelve batteries each; ten regiments of cavalry, of twelve companies each; thirty regiments of infantry, of twelve companies each.

On December 31 the most important feature of the session in the senate was a resolution offered by Mr. Sherman for the restoration of the gold reserve, which thereafter should be held sacred for the redemption of the greenbacks and treasury notes, the former to be redeemed only in exchange for gold coin and bullion. Mr. Elkins asked for the immediate consideration of a resolution approving of the anticipated bond issue, declaring it to be the sense of the senate that no bonds of the United States should be sold at private sale or by private contract, but should be disposed of by advertisement to the highest bidder. Mr. Hill, of New York, objected.

Mr. Nelson (rep.), of Minnesota, made his first speech in the senate, advocating higher duties as a remedy for present financial troubles.

The silver men have unanimously decided to insist upon an amendment in the nature of an entire substitute providing for free coinage of silver and the elimination of all authority for the issuance of bonds. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, was delegated to prepare a measure in accordance with these views to be submitted to a full meeting of the committee as soon as it can be completed.

Senator Quay introduced a resolution in the senate, having for its object the building of four additional battleships on the scale of the two to be built by the Newport News Company.

## VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

President Cleveland appointed the Venezuelan boundary commission as follows: David J. Brewer, of Kansas, justice United States supreme court; Richard H. Alvey, of Maryland, chief justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia; Andrew D. White, of New York; Frederic R. Coudert, of New York; and Daniel C. Gilman, of Maryland.

Justice Brewer is a republican in politics and about 55 years of age. He is a graduate of Yale, and has spent considerable time in the practice of his profession in Kansas, where he filed a number of judicial offices. In 1884 he was appointed circuit court judge of the United States for the eighth district, and was appointed associate justice of the supreme court in 1891.

Richard H. Alvey is a democrat in politics, and a man of marked legal ability. It was the great reputation he gained as judge in the Maryland courts which led President Cleveland, in the absence of political influence on Judge Alvey's part, to appoint him to the position of chief justice of the court of appeals of this district. He is about 60 years of age.

Andrew D. White is a republican in politics. He is one of the best known men of letters in this country, and perhaps in the world; is an author and historian, and has been the president of Cornell University. Mr. White was appointed minister to Russia by President Harrison, and this position he held through Harrison's administration and for a year or more during Mr. Cleveland's administration.

Frederic R. Coudert is a democrat in politics and is one of the best known members of the bar in New York. Mr. Coudert was one of the counsel for the United States on the Behring Sea Commission, and in that capacity made one of the most eloquent and effective speeches delivered in behalf of the American contentions.

The last named member of the commission, Daniel C. Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins University, is well known as an authority on international law. He was at one time president of the University of California, and was later called to take up the work of the organization of the University of which he is now at the head. One of his principal contributions in the history of the science of physical geography, he having studied in Germany under a prominent instructor and in this country under Guyot. He is the author of a life of President Monroe. Mr. Gilman has never figured prominently in politics. At the White House it is stated that he has no politics, but his proclivities are understood to be republican. The two great parties, it will be seen, are equally represented on the commission, with the fifth member having no outspoken politics.

## DOLLS BROUGHT HAPPINESS.

Margaret Bottoms, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Just before I left for Europe last summer a great box came to me, filled with dolls, all dressed, and the request came with it that I should have them sent to the children's hospital. There is a hospital in the city of New York for consumptive children, as well as for older people with the same disease, and I gave the dolls to a physician who is connected with that hospital. He said afterwards he wished I could have sent the children trooping toward him, each carrying a doll. But the most touching thing to me was what the nurse told the doctor, that after every child was furnished with a doll there was a number left, and the poor women dying with consumption, asked if each might have a doll. They all wanted them, and to each the dolls were given, and the nurse said she could not have dreamed of their being such a comfort to those poor sick women. There were just enough dolls for each to have one. Ah, who can tell the love the little girls had for their dolls when they took a little more care of their heart, as they now took those little dolls.

## DRESS THE NECK BECOMINGLY.

Emma M. Hooper, in Ladies' Home Journal.

The success of a toilette depends upon the neckwear. She describes (and Miss Underwood has illustrated) a number of collar effects, and has to say of the "handkerchief style," very popular just now: "The handkerchief collar consists of a double straight band of batiste or fine lawn, with four corners sewed on the top and turned over on the outside, leaving a division at the center, back and front. The corners are of batiste tucked on the edge, plain in the center, with a row of Valenciennes lace inside between. The four corners of a fine openwork handkerchief could be taken for this purpose. Sometimes a band of ribbon is fitted around the lawn band and tied in a bow at the back; other times the band is worn inside of a high dress collar, with the points falling outside over the edges of the collar."

## GENERAL NEWS.

Queen Victoria knighted the chief justice of Sierra Leone, who is a negro.

Rev. Nathaniel G. Clark, member of the American board of foreign missions, is dead.

It is reported that President and Mrs. Cleveland will make a foreign tour when the president's term expires.

Judge Reagan of Texas, the only surviving member of Jefferson Davis' cabinet, has written a letter commending President Cleveland's Venezuelan policy.

All the able-bodied male students in the California State University at Berkeley have pledged themselves to abstain from alcohol.

Arrows and wheel arrows, under the direction of gang bosses, for the benefit of their alma mater. Their work will be for the purpose of improving the grounds about the university. They will straighten out crooked paths and roads, grade the campus, repair the roads, and prepare the ground for a new gateway. The work is considered essential by the committee on grounds and building, but the board of regents has no money to devote to the needed improvements. The students, on learning of the situation, voted unanimously that they would do the work. The park commissioners of San Francisco will furnish the tools, and after the holidays the students will do the work, and the work as day laborers until the improvements are made. They will be busy for a week or so, and will save to the university about \$3,000.

The two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Congregational church of Greenfield, Conn., which was celebrated several weeks ago brought to light some interesting peculiarities of the old time. For instance: "In 1699 twenty male inhabitants were taxed for preaching, and had to go to meeting or pay five shillings fine. In those days service began at eight o'clock and lasted all day; the worshippers brought lunch and hot bricks. In 1791 a lottery was held for the benefit of the society, and twelve hundred tickets were sold. At the annual meeting they voted to spend one dollar and twenty-five cents for a lot. Of the officers of the society the committee received from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents a year, the treasurer got a dollar, and the man who swept out the church at that time received thirty-seven cents. The salary of the first settled pastor (1678-89) was fifty pounds with firewood, or sixty pounds without." Surely the world does move, and the years have brought about marvelous changes in the Christian's standards and ideals.

W. J. H. Traynor, the supreme president of the American Protective Association, has issued to the councils of the order throughout the country a circular of nearly 8,000 words reviewing the progress of the organization and the present situation. Mr. Traynor states in his circular that a large number of the members of congress are also members of the A. P. A. pledged to the following measures, most of which will be introduced into the house during the present session:

A bill to secure just distribution of federal offices (known in the last congress as house bill 8,994).

A bill to establish a national university known in the last session as house bill 8,419.

A bill to restrict immigration and regulate naturalization (known as Linton's bill, house bill 8,774).

Linton's joint resolution, No. 11, amending the constitution, prohibiting or all time section appropriations.

A bill to prohibit advertisements or others from using the national emblem as an advertising device.

A bill to open to inspection all monastic and private or semi-public institutions that are not under state control.

A bill prohibiting the official recognition by the United States or any officer thereof or the dignity of any ecclesiastical body or church of any church or ecclesiastical power.

A bill prohibiting any body of men other than members of the United States army and navy and of the militia of the various states from drilling or parading or keeping in any armory or using firearms or deadly weapons of any kind; such act not to extend to the uniform ranks of benefit societies, except to deter them from drilling with, carrying or keeping firearms.

Mr. Traynor reviews presidential possibilities and attacks President Cleveland.

A cord of pitch pine under distillation gives the following substances: Charcoal, 50 bushels; illuminating gas, about 1000 cubic feet; oil and tar, 50 gallons; pitch or resin, 1 1/2 barrels; pyrolysene acid, 100 gallons; spirits of turpentine, 50 gallons; tar, 1 barrel; wood, spirits, 5 gallons.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A number of repairs are to be made on the battleship Texas.

The New York legislature convened. Hamilton Fish was elected speaker.

Three men were fatally burned by an explosion of gas in a mine near Shamokin, Pa.

A company has been formed to work the gold fields of Buckingham county, Virginia.

Maryland democratic senators organized that body with W. Cabell Bruce as president.

Democrat of Postmaster General Benson's old district object him to his re-election.

The new rule compelling weighing of live stock for shipment, instead of shipping in car load lots, is in effect.

The Porte has returned an evasive answer to the ambassadors' offer to mediate with the Armenians of Zoluen.

The Iowa Teachers' Association named the Iowa institutions entitled to recognition as colleges and universities.

During 1895, for the first time in the state's history, the gold production of Colorado exceeded that of silver in value.

Richard Manfield has formally announced his determination to retire from the stage and go on the lecture platform.

Republican leaders of Kentucky decided to present Governor Bradley's name to the St. Louis convention for president.

Sidney C. Clay and Miss Mary Steiner, members of prominent Kentucky families, eloped and were married in Des Moines, Iowa.

It is reported that France and Russia have tendered their services in a diplomatic way to the United States in the Venezuelan controversy.

Mrs. Della Gibson, an old woman, was burned to death at Houston, Tex. She had rubbed turpentine on her arms for rheumatism and it caught fire.

John F. Dunlee, manager of the big Williamson plantation, near Helena, Ark., was shot and killed by a negro boy whom he had made leave the plantation.

While Mrs. Thomas R. Bebb, of Palmyra, Ohio, was making a call last week her house was burned and her husband and two baby boys were cremated in the ruins. She almost lost her life in an attempt to rescue and has become insane as a result of the shock.

It is rumored in London that the armed British force invading the Transvaal has reached Johannesburg. The British government repudiates Dr. Jamieson's action and has tried to order him back, but he has cut the wires as he advanced. Emperor William has promised his moral support to the Boers, and intimated that he would take other steps if the English did not retire from the south Africa republic. The sentiment in Germany is strongly against the English invasion.

Dr. Jamieson was severely defeated by the Boers before Johannesburg. Upon receipt of the news the English secretary for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, was hastily summoned to the colonial office, where a conference was held. It was not long before the colonial office received confirmation of the reported defeat of Jamieson. After sustaining great loss of life, he was compelled to surrender. Mr. Chamberlain at once telegraphed to President Kruger asking for generous treatment for the prisoners and wounded.

Alfred Austin has been appointed poet laureate of England. He was born near Leeds, May 30, 1835, and took his degree at the university at London in 1857, and in 1857 he was called to the bar of the Inner Temple. At the age of 18 he had published a poem anonymously, called "Randolph," and is authority for the statement that early he was imbued with a determination to devote his life to literature. His first acknowledged volume of verse "The Season: A Satire," appeared in 1861. Since then he has published a large number of poetical productions and three novels. He has written for the Standard and for the Quarterly Review. During the sitting of the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican he represented the Standard at Rome, and he was a special correspondent of that journal at the headquarters of the king of Prussia in the Franco-German war. He has also written a number of political and controversial works. In 1883, in conjunction with W. J. Courthope, he founded the National Review. The work which brought him into special prominence was the prose work entitled, "The Garden That I Love."

## MISSOURI NEWS.

Rolla spent \$44,000 in new buildings during 1895.

The postoffice at New Cambria burned January 8.

and

Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains.

The heading factory of H. Alfrey & Son at Poplar Bluff, was destroyed by fire.

Lafayette county has decided to spend \$12,000 in improving the court house at Lexington.

Bowtell & Strawn, dry goods merchants at Columbia, failed. Liabilities \$4,000; assets, \$3,000.

James P. McIlroy an old citizen of St. Louis, died suddenly in his business office. He was 78 years old.

Mad dogs have made their appearance near Tiffin, in St. Clair county, biting several head of stock and creating no considerable excitement.

Mal. A. J. Connelly has resigned his position as chief clerk in the assistant general's office and will go into the life insurance business in Jefferson City.

Warden Pace has been finding spurious half dollars in the state prison. They are made of rabbit metal, and it is thought they were coined in the prison.

No more turkey, grouse, prairie chicken or quail can be legally killed in Missouri until November 1, 1896, the season having closed with the end of the year. Wild duck shooting is prohibited between April 1 and October 1.

Lawrence, 16-year-old son of Judge MacFarlane of the state supreme court, died of appendicitis at Jefferson City. He was taken sick Christmas eve. Dr. Carson of St. Louis assisted by Dr. Young and others of Jefferson City performed an operation before he died.

Plattburg agent \$125,000 in new buildings during the year just past, and expects to make even a better showing in 1896. A new hotel, an additional school building and a suitable opera house are counted on as among the certainties during the coming season, and a local telephone system is to be provided.

As a result of a spirited membership contest between two sections of the Springfield Y. M. C. A., the list of names on the roll of that organization has been swelled to the extent of 335 during the past three months, one side having added 138, and the other 142. The losers in the contest will banquet the winners January 30.

A commotion was created in society circles at Springfield when it became known that William McCullough, 60 years old, traveling salesman from St. Louis iron company, was quietly married December 19, to Miss Minnie Miller, at Rolla. Relatives of Mr. McCullough are leaders in society. Miss Miller has been employed as a servant.

Judge Eldridge Burden, Lafayette county's oldest white male citizen, celebrated his 93d birthday at his home in Lexington, December 28. The judge was the first mayor of Lexington, the first president of the first bank in that city, and for fifteen years was president of the state horticultural society. Notwithstanding his advanced age, his general health is good, and his conversation is fluent and interesting.

Miss Amanda Strife, popular postmistress at Eve, Vernon county, has resigned to marry a prominent young farmer of Richmond township. She was postmistress under Cleveland's two administrations. Upon Cleveland's re-election her friends, while she was resting in the west, got up a large petition for her reappointment, which she secured over two strong opponents. Mrs. F. Glascock has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Miss Strife's resignation.

State Treasurer Stephens furnishes this report of Missouri finances: Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1895, \$719,725.43; receipts in 1895, \$7,761,869.29; total, \$8,481,594.72. The disbursements during 1895 were \$4,147,580.57, leaving a balance at close of business, December 31, 1895, of \$4,334,014.15. During the year the receipts into the revenue fund were \$1,447,104.42; receipts into the interest fund, \$744,830.82; receipts into the insurance department fund, \$28,936.69; receipts from the Missouri penitentiary, \$173,767.30. The state 6-per-cent debt was reduced during the past year \$27,900. In other words the state treasurer paid of \$225,000 more of bonds than was required by the constitution with money which accumulated in the sinking fund. On January, 1896, \$65,000 additional 6-per-cent bonds were redeemed by the state. The bonded debt of the state is now but \$5,424,000, of which sum only \$318,000 draws 6 per cent, the remaining debt being 3 1/2 per cent. During the year 98 per cent of the entire appropriations made by the last legislature for two years were paid out of the state treasury. During 1895, \$387,000 of the 6-per-cent bonds of the state fall due and will be promptly taken in and canceled.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## MISSOURI NEWS.

Quails are scarce this winter than for many years.

There are nine counties in Missouri producing lead and zinc ore.

The report of the M. K. & T. hospital at Sedalia shows that 5,654 patients were treated during 1895.

Rolla, Washington, colored, who lives two miles west of Carrollton, has attained the comfortable age of 118 years.

Lizzie Waggoner, of Caldwell county, is suing the St. Louis Republic for \$25,000 for alleged defamation of character.

The Springer farm of 237 acres, near Craig, in the southern part of Atchison county, was sold last week for \$600 an acre.

The four young ladies chosen ushers of the First Congregational church of Hannibal positively declined to serve.

Friends of Rev. W. J. Carpenter at Nevada sang a hymn at the station upon his departure for his new charge in Florida.

A "Southwest Missouri Teachers' Child Study Association," whatever that may be, is to be organized at Carthage February 8.

State officials are daily receiving letters of inquiry regarding Missouri, indicating that the tide of immigration is turning southward.

Joseph St. John, who died recently in Chillicothe, was a confederate soldier, serving in the First Missouri cavalry, and lost his right arm.

A handsome, accomplished and highly educated Audrain county girl is said to have made a full hand gathering, shucking and hauling corn this fall.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Ray Varner at Sedalia, on the charge of having killed Hawley Goodrich, a rival for the affections of Miss Eva Montgomery.

Capt. T. R. Reed is organizing a company to establish a telephone line between Troy and Elberry, via New Hope, Auburn, Oketo and Brussels. The total distance is about twenty-five miles.

Marshall's enterprising Commercial Club agreed to donate \$100 at the meeting the other day, in the interest of better streets, toward paying the expenses of securing an expert engineer to establish grades.

C. M. Robinson died January 2 in Lamar. He leaves a widow and three children. Judge Robinson, of the Missouri supreme court; William Robinson, of Nevada, and L. B. Robinson, of Paris, were brothers of the deceased.

Conductor Hackett, who had charge of the train which caused the collision near Clayville, on the M. K. & T., in which six men were badly injured, has taken all the blame upon himself and has tendered his resignation.

Ex-Probate Judge C. A. Perrin, of Livingston county, died at his home in Chillicothe, aged 97 years. He was born in Harrison county, Ky., and came to Missouri in 1849. He was a Knight Templar, and had held many places of trust in public office.

At the annual meeting of the state board of health in Jefferson City officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Dr. F. J. Lutz, of St. Louis; vice-president, Dr. T. H. Hudson, of Kansas City; secretary, Dr. Willis P. King, of Kansas City.

John Wendler, a farmer of Osage City, found a bee tree on his place with two distinct swarms of bees in it, one high up in a branch and the other in the body of the tree. In the topmost branch of the same tree an owl of enormous size has his habitat.

W. A. Garrett, superintendent of the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Association, and likewise superintendent of the Washburn terminal, has been appointed superintendent of the western division of the Washburn system, with headquarters at Moberly.

The Marshall Progress claims that there are at least 1,200 acres in the Blackwater coal fields, in Saline county, under which there is a deposit of coal from forty to fifty feet in thickness. The coal is of a grade between ordinary bituminous and cannel, and is particularly well adapted for use as household fuel.

Warden James L. Pace finds that there is a gain of just eighteen cents in Missouri's prison population for the year of 1895. During the year there were received 905 males and 21 females, making a total of 926, while there were discharged during 1895, 856 males and 81 females, and 21 males died, making a total of 908. On December 31, 1895,

## ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

### CATTLE.

Steers weighing 1,200 pounds and upwards. Steers weighing 1,000 to 1,200 pounds sold at \$1.70 to \$1.80. These figures do not represent top or best in grade. Extra fine figures for country or fancy heavy steers would be \$1.90 to \$2.00.

1,000 pound steers.—The steers in this class sold at a range of \$1.75 to \$1.85, the bulk sold at \$1.80 to \$1.85. The quality fair. During the previous week the full range was \$1.70 to \$1.80, the bulk at \$1.75 to \$1.80.

Above 1,000 and below 1,200 pounds.—A fair representation of the class in small lots or loads sold in extremes from \$1.60 to \$1.75. The bulk sold at \$1.65 to \$1.70. During the previous week the bulk sold at \$1.60 to \$1.65 and the full range was \$1.50 to \$1.65. The bulk of the steers sold at \$1.60 to \$1.65, and the better class at \$1.70 to \$1.75.

Butcher steers, below 1,000 pounds.—The full range in this class was \$1.50 to \$1.65, and the bulk sold at \$1.55 to \$1.60. The previous week the bulk sold at \$1.50 to \$1.55, and the full range was \$1.40 to \$1.50.

Stockers and feeders.—In this class the range was \$1.40 to \$1.50, and the bulk ranged from \$1.40 to \$1.50. The bulk sold at \$1.40 to \$1.50. The representation was fairly good quality.

Cows, heifers and mixed lots.—The full range was \$1.40 to \$1.50. The best full loads sold at \$1.40 to \$1.50. The bulk of the cattle sold at \$1.40 to \$1.50, and not a large number sold above \$1.50 per 100 pounds. During the previous week the bulk of all the cows sold at \$1.35 to \$1.45, and the better class at \$1.45 to \$1.55.

Calves, heifers and yearlings.—Veal calves sold largely at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds, the top price was \$1.50 and the full range for veal was \$1.00 to \$1.50. Heifer calves sold at \$1.20 to \$1.75 per 100 pounds and yearlings at \$1.10 to \$1.60. Calves sold at \$1.00 to \$1.50 by the head.

Bulls, stags and oxen.—The bulls sold at \$1.70 to \$1.75, the bulk sold at \$1.70 to \$1.75. Oxen sold from \$1.50 to \$1.60, at \$1.50 to \$1.60.

Milkers and springers.—During the week common cows and calves sold at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per cow and calf, fair to medium cows and calves at \$1.50 to \$2.00, good at \$2.00 to \$2.50. Cows at \$1.50 to \$2.00. The bulk went at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per cow and calf. Southwest cows sold largely at \$1.50 to \$2.00 and are not often good enough to sell above \$2.00 per cow.

### HOGS.

The favorite price for good mixed hogs was \$3.50 and large numbers sold at that figure. A large number sold at \$3.50 to \$3.60 and nearly all the hogs sold at \$3.50 to \$3.60. The lights, heavies and medium weights all made the same top and sold close together. The few sold below \$3.50 were inferior.

### SHEEP.

Lamb sold at \$4.50 to \$5.00, with some tops at \$4.50 to \$5.00. Mixed hogs to butchers sold at \$2.50 to \$3.00. The bulk of the sheep going at \$2.75 to \$3.25. Cows and